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GERMANS LOSE LUTZOW AND HINDENBURG, TWO OF MIGHTIEST SHIPS, IN BATTLE OFF JUTLAND; 333 BRITISH OFFICERS ARE DEAD

ROOSEVELT BOOM GETS A SETBACK

Justice Hughes Continues to Develop In G. O. P. Ranks at Chicago, and "Favorite Sons" Contingents May Turn to Him on Second Ballot.

Colonel Won't Get More Than 200 Votes at the Outside, Leaders of the Old Guard Say, While His Strength in Convention May Be Only 150.

Chicago, June 5.—The movement for the nomination of Justice Hughes today took on the aspects of a genuine boom. Arrivals brought evidences of sentiment in favor of the jurist and men who have been identified with the Old Guard of the Republican party declare that many delegates instructed for others were ready to turn their votes to him after the first ballot.

The lack of controlling leadership by the men who have composed the Old Guard is emphasized on every hand. They express themselves as not favoring Justice Hughes for any reason of personality but because the delegates bring first hand reports of sentiment from the states, believing that he can be the harmonizer who can rehabilitate the party and bring in the Progressive strength. On every hand explanations are sought as to the lack of support for Roosevelt.

Republican leaders, after a canvass today declared that Col. Roosevelt's ultimate strength would not be more than 200 delegates at the outside and they believe the number would be narrowed to 150. It is asserted that the remaining 750 or 800 delegates would not vote him under any circumstances.

It was pointed out that when state delegations were selected, it was expected Roosevelt would be a strong factor and probably a candidate. Men were chosen who were believed to be for harmony which leaders say is not synonymous with Roosevelt, and are regarded therefore, as not of the stampable type. The great mass of delegates has manifested and are counted on to vote for any man who can bring a majority of the Progressives to the Republican fold.

All talk of demanding a pre-convention statement from Justice Hughes as a candidate of his nomination has practically been abandoned. It was talked of last night but today it has been eliminated from the discussions. It is generally agreed that the Justice will continue to preserve his silence while he occupies a place on the supreme court bench but that if nominated he will immediately make a satisfactory statement of his position on national questions which will be an issue in the campaign.

Word has gone out from Governor Whitman's headquarters that it is (Continued on Page 2.)

COMMISSIONERS TO HEAR APPEAL OF PROF. ATLAS

Settlement May Be Reached Before Tomorrow, However, Belief Is

A hearing is scheduled in the superior court tomorrow on Prof. James Atlas' appeal from the county commissioners. It is reported, however, that a settlement will be reached in the case before the hearing is held.

Although Prof. Atlas is said to have been making determined efforts to gain the good will of members of the Universalist church who remonstrated against a renewal of the Hotel Atlas liquor license, his attempts have been in vain. The church is said to have refused to withdraw the remonstrance.

The only concession to Atlas will be the granting of permission for him to sell his license to somebody else. Then the license will be moved from the Hotel Atlas. The hotel proprietor took the appeal when the commissioners refused to grant a renewal of the license after various witnesses had testified regarding disturbances in and about the hostelry.

MUSICAL GUILD WILL OBJECT TO NON-UNION BAND

Park Commissioners to Receive Complaint on Summer Concert List.

ORGANIZATION WITH CARDS NOT FAVORED

Olympics Slighted For Bridgeport Marines, Say Union Officers.

A protest from Bridgeport Musical Protective union, Local No. 63, will be sent the park commissioners against allowing the Bridgeport Marine band to play two concerts during this month. The members of the Marine band are not members of the union. In the schedule of concerts for the month recently published by the park commissioners, the Bridgeport Marine band is given the concerts for Thursday evening, June 15, at 8 o'clock at Lafayette park and for Wednesday evening, June 28, at the same hour at Old Mill green.

The Olympic band, whose members all carry union cards, has not been considered by the park board for the June concerts. The fact that a non-union band had been given a concert engagement was discussed by members of the union last Thursday evening and is still a topic of discussion. Just what action will be taken has not been decided but a formal protest will be made to the park commissioners by the officers of the local.

The Olympic band has 15 members who are home owners and taxpayers and feel they have been slighted in the apportionment of the concert work. Some of their friends are now making a canvass of public spirited citizens and business people at Bull's Head and in the Golden Valley for the purpose of raising a subscription to defray the expenses of concerts there by the band. The Olympic band is scheduled for concert later in the season but whether the Olympic band gets one or none of the concerts has nothing to do with the complaint of the Union members. They object to having non-union music employed at the concerts.

PROGRESSIVES TO WAIT FOR G.O.P. ACTION

Chicago, June 5.—The Progressive national committee today decided to withhold nominating a candidate in the Progressive convention until next Saturday, awaiting the action of the Republican convention.

MARINE OFFICER BADLY WOUNDED IN SAN DOMINGO

Capt. Hirshinger Shot Through Head While Directing American Landing.

Washington, June 5.—Dominican rebels who fled from Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi at the approach of American marines, have strongly entrenched themselves outside of the latter town. A despatch to the state department today from Minister Russell at Santo Domingo, gave further details of the occupation of the town and indicated that the situation on the island was more serious than had been believed here.

A paraphrase of the minister's message follows: "After 24 hours' notice marines were landed on June 1 at Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata. The fort at Puerto Plata was occupied after resistance of two hours. One marine officer probably fatally wounded. Port and town of Monte Cristi occupied without resistance but rebels strongly entrenched outside of the town."

The wounded marine officer was Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger, commanding the detachment from the battleship Rhode Island who died at Puerto Plata, June 1. He was shot through the head while directing the landing of his men.

THE WEATHER

Local showers this afternoon. Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; lower temperature tonight.

WOULD CONVERT EAST BRIDGEPORT TO MUNICIPALITY

Samuel Dawe and John Colgan Threaten Petition for Separate City

EAST SIDE SLIGHTED BY ADMINISTRATION

Aldermen, "Deader Than Julius Caesar," Get No Improvements

Samuel Dawe of 1,081 East Main street and John H. Colgan of 301 Arctic street, both widely known residents of East Bridgeport and extensive property owners there, have a plan to ask the general assembly to set apart the section of the Pequonnock river as a separate municipality. Both men are heavy taxpayers and they claim that for years the eastern section of the city has been slighted in the way of public improvements and unless what they consider a fairer division of the public improvements can be obtained they intend to get up a petition to the legislature to have East Bridgeport made a city by itself.

Whether the name of the new city shall be East Bridgeport or Remington City they have not yet decided. They claim they have a large number of taxpayers and residents of the East Side in favor of the project and they would be able to muster a goodly showing of citizens with convincing arguments, should they decide to bring the question to Hartford for settlement.

In opening the fight to get more improvements for the East Side, Samuel Dawe is presenting to the common council for consideration this evening, petitions for the extension of the White Way in East Main street from Stratford avenue to Arctic street and also for paving East Main street with either wood blocks or Warrenite. When filing these petitions with the city clerk's office today, Mr. Dawe said:

"The aldermen who represent the East Side districts are deadlier than Julius Caesar. They have done nothing for us but sit idly by while the West side of the river has obtained all the improvements. It is true that Stratford avenue and some streets in the Twelfth district have been improved but look at East Main street. That is the oldest brick pavement in the city; it has been down 15 years and I fathered the petition to have it laid. Now it is full of ruts and holes and a disgrace to a progressive city like Bridgeport. We should have laid over the foundation there or better still, wooden blocks could be laid."

"Look at the way State street in the West End has been laid with wooden blocks past vacant lots where there is no business, while East Main street is neglected. The other day the Connecticut Co. re-laid connecting wires between the rails and after business hours they were laying the bricks back in place the company's men carted them off and filled in the holes with dirt."

"We pay the same taxes as people on the west side of the river and we are entitled to part of the money spent for public improvements. We are growing faster. Look at Remington City. We have a population on the East Side now twice that of Danbury and in another year we will have twice the population of the West side. Unless we can get the improvements we believe we are entitled to I think we will be able to convince the members of the General Assembly that the East Side should be set aside as a city by itself."

Mr. Dawe was a police commissioner under the administration of Dennis Mulvihill. He is a house painting contractor.

John H. Colgan, former superintendent of streets in the administration of Mayor Marcus L. Reynolds, had charge of the laying of the brick pavement in East Main street about which there is so much complaint. He favors the secession of East Bridgeport if improvements cannot be obtained for that section. Today he said:

"The brick laid there was the best obtainable and it would be standing now had it been laid in Portland cement instead of Rosedale cement. The taxpayers of the East Side believe they are not getting a fair share of the public improvements. Not only are we the most rapidly growing section of the city but we have been neglected for years."

"When we took in West Stratford years ago and they started to send representatives to the council from that section they quickly got improvements they wanted—new streets, sewers, gas lights, policemen and everything we on the East Side have been marking time for more than 20 years while other sections of the city have got the improvements."

"Because of the increase in population and it will soon be necessary to change the lines of the voting districts and add new ones. When this takes place you will find the balance of population is on the East Side."

GREAT FIGHTING SHIPS OF ENGLAND IN BATTLE, BERLIN OFFICIALS SAY

Berlin, June 5, by wireless to the Associated Press from a staff correspondent, via Sayville.—An authoritative account of the North Sea battle which was issued here today gives the first detailed picture of the progress of the naval engagement between the German high sea fleet and that of the British. The main details of the battle are suppressed for strategic reasons. This account declares explicitly that 26 of Admiral Jellicoe's most powerful battleships, including six of the most modern Queen Elizabeth class and the entire British flying wing, composed of battle cruisers equal in every respect except armor protection to dreadnaughts, were engaged in all but the early stages of the day battle.

The fleet thus assembled surpassed in tonnage and weight of broadsides the German force engaged; was at least equally modern and was far superior to the squadron of German dreadnaughts which, lumbering along at 18 or 19 knots were soon left far to the rear by their swifter consorts, out of the main action.

For obvious reasons, the recital leaves untold tales of damages sustained by German units and the losses in personnel. It says nothing of the brilliancy in battle tactics displayed by Admiral Scheer and Hipper, the smoothness and precision with which the German

ships manoeuvred and the deadly sureness of the German marksmanship although it is an open secret that these three factors were largely responsible for the achievements of the Germans.

It is shown that the Germans on this occasion, unlike the Duggebank engagement of cruiser squadrons, were able to choose their distance and fight considerable portions of the battle at ranges of about eight miles—now ranked as a moderate distance—at which the German 18 and 12 inch guns were virtually as effective in penetrating power as the big mouthed 13's and 15's with which the modern British giants are armed. Furthermore, they are far superior in rapidity of fire.

Naval experts have told the Associated Press that this was one of the most decisive factors in the titanic struggle. German battleships and battle cruisers were able to show the British with a hail of shell which, at a range of eight miles and sometimes even closer, smashed and riddled British armor belts and wrought havoc to ship's vitals. The ponderous British projectiles naturally were no less effective but the Armstrong and Whitworth monsters could land scarcely one punch to each two from the vicious Krupp 11-inchers. The hazy weather was Germany's friend as it necessitated action at closer range.

"We are alive," they were heard to say. "Two died from exhaustion and we were just able to drag the others back from the edge of the grave. When we took them on board they were only able to mutter the words: 'From Shark—Went down—battle.'"

"We were coming from Copenhagen to London late Wednesday," said one of the Norwegian women, "when we saw a Zeppelin hovering far above us and then heard the booming of great guns. The next thing we saw was two

RUSSIANS TAKE 13,000 MEN ON RUMANIA FRONT

Great Success Is Reported In Statement From Petrograd

Petrograd, June 5.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Pripat Marshes to the Rumanian frontier (according to an official announcement here today. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

Paris, June 5.—With undiminished violence the Germans continued their attacks last night along the Verdun east of the Meuse. The war office report of this afternoon says these assaults were unsuccessful.

The Germans attacked French positions in the region of Vaux and Dambloupe. Between the fort and the village of Dambloupe the German offensive was particularly severe. The French are still in position of Fort Vaux.

In the vicinity of Douaumont there was heavy artillery fighting.

DESPERATE RENT SEEKERS INVADE HOMES OF DEATH

The desperate straight to which rent seekers in this city are reduced by inadequate housing for the multitude brought here by prosperity is evidenced by several recent happenings.

Chief among these is the common practice of violating houses where crepe has been hung as an evidence of sadness within.

One recent death brought no less than five applicants for rent to the doorway of the saddened house. The inquiry usually is: "Will the death in this family cause a change in location?"

English Officers, Returning From Scene of Great Conflict, Positive in Statements That Kaiser Lost Newest and Biggest Dreadnaughts—Both Vessels, Completed Since Outbreak of War, Carried Armament of Unparalleled Power—Hindenburg Reported Sunk After Massed Attack By Undersea Flotilla—Struck By Four Torpedoes.

London, June 5.—British officers of the fleet which participated in the Jutland battle and have returned here identify two of the big German warships sunk as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow.

The Lutzow, a battle cruiser of 26,000 tons, was built at Danzig and completed in 1915. She was armed with eight 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and twelve 24-pounders guns. Her armor belt was about 13 inches in thickness amidships. She was 680 feet long and of the latest and most powerful battle cruiser type.

The Hindenburg is not listed in the latest naval records. It has been reported, however, that she was a battleship of the largest and most powerful dreadnaught type, launched in the fall of 1915.

British Lose 333 Officers in Battle

A total of 333 officers were killed in the Jutland battle according to a list issued by the Admiralty today. This list shows that virtually all the officers of the cruisers Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince and from the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor and Sharp perished.

All the officers except one from the cruiser Warrior were saved and all the officers from the destroyer Sparrowhawk. On the other ships 23 officers were killed and 22 wounded.

Another Battle Cruiser Sunk?

Copenhagen, June 5.—The Stifts-Tidende, of Aalborg which yesterday published a report that the 25,000 ton German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted on Thursday off Fano Island, pursued by British battleships and badly damaged, says it is now believed the Seydlitz was sunk. A despatch to this newspaper from Ribe, Jutland, reports that persons living in Schleswig have received word that relatives on board the Seydlitz were killed.

BRITISH CRUISER RUINED.

Berlin, June 5.—An official statement issued by the German Admiralty today says:

"On the 31st of May one of our submarines off the Humber sank an

English torpedo boat destroyer which, according to a survivor, was the Tipperary.

"The British armored cruiser Euryalus was set afire by our forces during the battle of the Skagerrak and was completely burned out."

BATTLESHIP HINDENBURG SUNK BY FOUR TORPEDOES, SAY BRITISH SURVIVORS

Edinburgh, June 5.—Survivors arriving here from British destroyers which made a massed attack on a German battleship fleet near Jutland are convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnaught Hindenburg, the pride of the German navy.

"On the 31st of May the Hindenburg was struck successively by four torpedoes while the destroyers dashed in alongside of her hull, tearing her to pieces until the mighty ship reeled and sank."

An officer of one of the destroyers gave the following graphic account of the battle:

"The ships of the Grand Fleet went into action as if they were going like manoeuvres. From every yardarm the white ensign flew, the flag which is to the sailors as the tattered colors were in days of old to a hard pressed regiment. That it went hard with the battle cruisers is apparent, but one ship cannot fight a dozen. They had fought a great fight, a fight to be proud of, a fight which will live longer than many a victory."

"We fought close into the foe and if anything is certain in the uncertainty of naval battle it is that we gave at least as good as we got. We passed along the line of German ships some miles away and let off broadside after broadside. The air was heavy with masses of smoke, black, yellow, green and every other color, which drifted slowly between the opposing lines, hiding sometimes friends and sometimes foes. The enemy ships were firing very fast but watching the ships in front one came to the conclusion that the shooting was decidedly erratic."

"Again and again salvos of shell fell far short of the mark, to be followed immediately by others which screamed past high in the air."

"I watched the iron ships letting out broadside after broadside, wicked clouds of flame leaping through clouds of smoke. The din of battle was stunning, stupendous, deafening, as hundreds of the heaviest guns in the world roared out at once. Great masses of water rose in the air like water-poufs, reaching as high as the masts as the German shells fell short or went over their target. Now and then a shell found its mark but it left me absolutely cold as its effect on each man at a time such as this. "A dozen men may be knocked out at one's side. It makes no difference who they are. It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the foe. The smoke obscured everything so effectively that one could only get a glimpse at intervals when a kindly wind blew a lane through the pall. It was apparent that the best ships of the enemy were engaged but how many neither eye nor glass could make out. The number was certainly large."

"It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only the high command knew the progress of the battle. That the damage inflicted on the German ships was great does not admit of any doubt. At one time two vessels led with fire steamed through the smoke."

"Our own losses were learned with some degree of exactness but even that was uncertain. Thus at one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost as she did not answer any call. It transpired that her wireless had been destroyed."

"With the dusk came the great opportunity of the mosquito craft, and both sides made use of it to the full. It was in this way that one of the saddest of many sad incidents occurred. A destroyer, true to its name, dashed for a big enemy ship. She soon got into effective range and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on a German battleship. The ship went down and the destroyer raced for safety, the commander and officers standing on the bridge indulging in mutual congratulations at their success. At that moment a shell hit the bridge and wiped out the entire group."

"It was curious to note the effect of the fight on the sea. Calm at the beginning the water soon looked as if it were under the influence of a gale, so great was the turmoil caused by the Leviathan ships plowing at terrific speed through the waves. The sea also seemed to be stiff with fish killed by the shells bursting in the water."